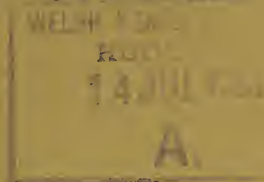
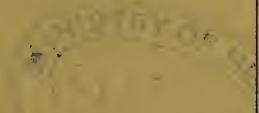


RUTHIN
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL
HEALTH REPORT
1952



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RUTHIN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

*To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee
Ruthin Rural District Council*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the Health of the Rural District during 1952.

Ruthin Rural District is a member of the Western No. 2 Health Area and 50 per cent. of my time is taken up with duties in the whole area, the other 50 per cent. by the County for duties connected with School Medical Inspection, Maternity and Child Welfare Service, Examination of Mentally and Physically Handicapped Children, Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough and Vaccination against Smallpox, and other work delegated by the County Medical Officer of Health, e.g., examination of School canteen cooks and helpers, examination of young persons who are entering various colleges or who are entering the service of the Denbighshire County Council as clerks, etc.

In February, office accommodation and clerical assistance were provided. The Office is pleasantly accommodated in a room at the County Health Clinic in Denbigh. Although Denbigh would have been the most central for the office when the area was to include the Aled Rural District, it is not the most central for the whole of the area now.

This report consists of various tables, and I have reported on each of these under the appropriate heading.

HOUSING

The Council erected 34 houses during 1952.

SEWERAGE SCHEMES

Llandyrnog Joint Sewerage Disposal Scheme.

The Council part of this scheme has been completed and it is expected that the Creamery part will be completed in December, 1953. This will remedy the nuisance caused by smells at the present creamery plant.

Llanferres, Waen (Aberwheeler) and Gellifor Schemes.

Plans for these schemes are now going forward and it is hoped to carry out the work during the coming year.

WATER SUPPLIES

Schemes have been completed at :

- (1) Derwen and Clocaenog
- (2) Nantglyn and
- (3) Graigfechan, Llanfair D.C. and Llanelidan.

It is hoped that the Borehole Scheme will be completed in 1953.

The comprehensive schemes for water supplies at :

- (1) Bryneglwys, Llandegla, Llanferres and Llanarmon; and
- (2) Waen (Aberwheeler), Gyffylliog, Bontuchel, Llanynys, etc.

have been submitted to the Welsh Office.

Bacteriological Examination of Water.

Samples of water have been sent periodically for analysis. Reports on these samples have varied as shown below.

Prion Piped Supply.

Samples of raw water proved to be "Unsatisfactory" as also was the sample taken after treating with aluminoferric and chalk only. After chlorination, 3 samples of water at Llangwyfan, 2 samples taken at the standpipe at Llewesog Lodge, 1 at Pen Bryn Bach and 2 at Meifod Filter House were classified—"Highly Satisfactory." Ministry of Health Classification—Class 1.

Nant-y-Ne Main Piped Supply.

Samples taken at the standpipe at Rhewl Village (filtered and chlorinated) were Class 1—Satisfactory, but samples taken at the Post Office, Llanbedr (filtered) and Old Star Inn, Llangynhafal (filtered water taken from tap in cooler house) were Class 4—Unsatisfactory.

Llanferres Piped Supply.

Samples of filtered, lime-treated water taken from the standpipe at Tyn y Pistyll was Class 3—Suspicious.

Raw water taken from the ground at Llanynys (shallow sump hole)—2 samples showed moderate contamination, but a third was Highly Satisfactory.

Samples at Bryn Eithyn Private Supply and from the Standpipe (Moel Famau Main Piped Supply) were Highly Satisfactory.

Raw water from a stream above Pont Llundain showed moderate contamination as did another sample from a land spring.

SCHOOLS

Reports that were received regarding poor sanitation in various schools were investigated by the Sanitary Inspector and myself and full reports have been sent to the School Medical Officer. He has asked the County Sanitary Inspector to visit all the schools

in the County and to make a survey. When this survey is completed, he will be in a position to advise the Education Authority as to which schools should have priority as regards to alterations and repairs. It is most important that children attending rural schools should have the same facilities as those attending town schools. It is futile to teach children the principals of Health Education when there are no facilities for the children to wash their hands after using the toilet and before partaking of meals. Children learn from their surroundings and old dilapidated and dusty schools with badly maintained sanitary conditions will not help children to learn to keep their own homes in good condition.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT

Area of District	101,032 (acres)
Registrar General's estimated population Mid 1952	9,661
Number of inhabited houses	2,996
Rateable Value	£44,281 0 0
Sum represented by a penny rate ...	£177 4 9
Comparability Factor : For Births ...	1.11
For Deaths ...	0.87

DEATHS :—

	1951	1952	England and Wales, 1952
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	12.06	10.5	11.3
Death Rate (Corrected) (per 1,000 populatoin)	10.49	9.1	
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	1.10	0.31	0.35
Maternal Mortality Rate	6.06		0.72
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.9	18.4	27.6

The actual number of deaths registered were 47 Males and 54 Females. The causes of death are shown in the following table, with the number for 1951 shown for comparison.

	1951 Total	1952 Total	Males	Females
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	3	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—Other	1	1	—	1
Syphilitic Diseases	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—

Malignant Diseases :

Stomach	4	3	2	1
Lungs, etc.	—	3	3	—
Breast	2	2	—	2
Uterus	1	—	—	—
Other	11	9	6	3
Total Cancer Deaths	18	17	11	6
Leukaemia	—	1	1	—
Diabetes	3	1	—	1
Vascular Lesions of				
Nervous System	20	18	5	13
Coronary Diseases	8	11	8	3
Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	2	—	2
Other Heart Diseases	13	19	8	11
Other Circulatory Disease	5	3	—	3
Influenza	10	—	—	—
Pneumonia	4	2	1	1
Bronchitis	3	3	3	—
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	—	—	—
Ulcer of Stomach, etc.	2	1	1	—
Gastritis, Diarrhoea, etc.	1	—	—	—
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	—	—	—	—
Nephritis	1	2	—	2
Prostatic Hyperplasia	1	1	1	—
Maternal Causes	1	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	1	1	1	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	13	5	8
Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	—	—	—
All other accidents	—	4	2	2
Suicide	1	1	—	1
Homicide	—	—	—	—
All Causes	119	101	47	54

The number of deaths according to the statistics received from the Registrar-General are 101 and the death rate has been calculated on this figure. According to the returns which are received every month, the figure is 105 and the deaths occurred in the following age groups :—

Under 1 year	1
1—5 years	Nil
5—10 years	Nil
10—20 years	1
20—30 years	Nil
30—40 years	3
40—50 years	2
50—60 years	15
60—70 years	21

70—80 years	41
80—90 years	19
90 years and over	2

Total 105

It will be noted that 83 of these deaths occurred in people aged 60 years and over. Of the causes of death, 53 were due to diseases of the heart and the vascular system and there were 17 deaths due to cancer. The high figures for these diseases are understandable as the majority of deaths occurred in the higher age groups. 3 deaths were due to bronchitis.

1 death was due to tuberculosis and 2 to pneumonia, but no other deaths were caused by other infectious diseases.

Again this year, it is gratifying to note that there were no deaths due to maternal causes, thus giving a maternal mortality rate of Nil.

There were no deaths due to car accidents although there were 4 due to other accidents. Some of these were aged people who died following falls which caused fractured femurs. It is most essential to prevent accidents in the home, both to the elderly and to children.

There were 3 infant deaths during the year and 3 still-births making a total of 6 infant lives lost.

The causes of infant deaths were as follows :—

- Case 1. Aged 4 hours. This baby died of Meningo Myelocoele and death could not have been prevented by better ante-natal supervision.
- Case 2 Aged 8 months. Death was due to asphyxia and shock due to inhalation of stomach contents which had been regurgitated. This death was unavoidable.
- Case 3 Aged 12 months. Death was due to encephalitis. It is difficult to know whether this could have been avoided or not.

Also, it is difficult to tell whether the still-births were avoidable or not. No report is received about these.

All infant deaths are followed up by the Health Visitors.

BIRTHS

The number of births relating to the Rural District during the year were 163, being 92 Males and 71 Females.

	England and Wales, 1952	1951	1952
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	15.3	15.6	16.9
Corrected Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	—	17.32	18.8
	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	87	69	156
Illegitimate	5	2	7

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Disease	At Ages									
	1951 Total	1952 Total	Under 1 year	1—5 years	6—15 years	16—25 years	26—45 years	46—65 years	65 years and over	Ages unknown Number admitted to Hospital
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	12	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Enteric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis Observation	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	13	—	1	—	3	6	2	—	1
Other form of Tuberculosis	3	4	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Pneumonia ...	11	6	1	—	3	1	—	—	1	1
Measles	121	6	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	15	—	13	2	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	13	8	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	1
Abortus Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	187	60	2	25	13	5	8	3	1	3

60 cases of infectious diseases (including tuberculosis) were notified during 1952.

The above table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified, the first column gives the number of cases notified in 1951 for comparison.

There were no cases of diphtheria, erysipelas, enteric fever, or food poisoning during the year.

Only two cases of scarlet fever occurred, one of these having to be admitted to hospital as it had occurred at a farm where milk was sold.

The case of cerebro-spinal meningitis was admitted to hospital, but was later diagnosed as a case of osteomyelitis of the spine.

6 cases of pneumonia were notified. This is five cases less than in 1951. 4 of these cases occurred in children under 15 years of age. One case was admitted to hospital.

There were only 6 cases of measles this year compared with 121 in 1951.

Two cases of poliomyelitis were notified. One case was a visitor to the area and was probably infected elsewhere. The other case occurred in another area and there was no connection whatsoever between the cases. Both cases were admitted to hospital. Thorough investigations were carried out in the second case, but the source of infection was not found. There had been an epidemic of "Influenza" in this district and all cases which suggested poliomyelitis were followed up in case there had been a missed case. The families were advised regarding isolation of other children and adults handling food. In order to prevent the spread of poliomyelitis, every precaution should be taken. Parents themselves and children should avoid attending crowded places and should report any illnesses, such as influenza, to their own doctor.

Two cases of puerperal fever occurred in the area during the year. Both these were hospital cases and investigations were carried out by the County Medical Officer of Health.

The 15 cases of dysentery occurred in hospital and there was no spread of infection to any persons outside.

There were 8 cases of whooping cough notified against 13 cases during the previous year. Whether immunisation had anything to do with this decrease it is too soon to tell. All cases of whooping cough are not seen by a doctor, and therefore, they are not all notified. Although publicity has been given to the fact that the head of the household should report a case of infectious disease in the house, this is rarely done. It is hoped that immunisation against whooping cough will cause this infectious disease to disappear in the same way as diphtheria has done.

13 cases of rubeolla (German Measles), 1 case of mumps and 20 cases of chicken pox were also notified during the year. These cases are not notifiable, but the head teachers of various schools notified that these children were absent due to these causes. German Measles is a mild infectious disease and there is practically no danger to the child. The danger is for an expectant mother to contract it, especially during the first few months of pregnancy. Any expectant mother coming into contact with the disease should inform her own doctor. There is definite danger of the unborn child becoming affected and may suffer from blindness, deafness or a weak heart.

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases notified were 17, these were 13 Pulmonary and 4 non-Pulmonary cases. Last year 13 cases were notified. Three of the cases were transferred from other areas.

The number of deaths from Tuberculosis during the year was 1 compared with 4 in 1951.

One male and 2 female (Pulmonary) cases were notified as having been admitted to hospital or sanatorium and 3 male (Pulmonary) and 1 male (non-Pulmonary) cases were discharged from hospital or sanatorium during the year.

The following figures show the number of cases on the T.B. register for the Rural District at the beginning and end of the year.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Beginning of January, 1952	33	47	10	14
End of December, 1952	36	49	12	14

During the year the registers have been checked against the registers kept by the Tuberculosis Officer and the County Medical Officer of Health. This has caused its discrepancy in the figures

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952 revoke and replace the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930. The regulations no longer require a Medical Officer of Health to keep a register of tuberculosis cases notified, but a register is kept for the Rural District as in the past. The 1930 regulations provide for information to be sent to the Medical Officer of Health, of a tuberculous patient entering or leaving a sanatorium or hospital but this is omitted from the present regulations. This information is occasionally received. The information that a patient has entered a hospital or sanatorium is very useful as the Sanitary Inspector is able to visit the home for disinfection purposes.

The Mass Radiography Unit did not visit anywhere in the area during 1952.

All cases of tuberculosis notified during the year have been visited by the Sanitary Inspector or myself. The patients have been advised regarding their illness, disinfection, etc., and contacts have been referred for examination. Several cases of people suffering from tuberculosis have been referred regarding their housing conditions and in some cases, a new Council house has been allocated because of this.

A Tuberculosis Health Visitor has been appointed to the Western Area of Denbighshire and took up her duties towards the end of the year. I feel sure she will be most helpful in advising these patients in the best way to help themselves to recovery. Naturally, it will take her a long time to get around her district which is very extensive.

Several children have been referred to the Chest Physician as contacts and some have been vaccinated with B.C.G.

A local after-care committee would serve a most useful purpose in the area.

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Immunisation against whooping cough and diphtheria is carried out by the various General Practitioners and at the clinics. Mothers are still anxious to have this carried out. During the summer, inoculations were discontinued because of poliomyelitis.

The number of cases immunised against whooping cough and diphtheria were as follows :—

Diphtheria :	Number of cases immunised under 5 years	25
	Number of cases immunised over 5 years ...	7
	Number given booster doses	155
Whooping Cough :	Number immunised under 5 years	15
	Number immunised over 5 years	Nil
Combined doses of Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Vaccine :		
	Number immunised under 5 years ...	62
	Number immunised over 5 years	Nil

Most children are immunised for whooping cough and diphtheria at the same time now, as this means only three injections, whereas to give them separately means five injections. Injections are completed before the first birthday and booster doses are given before the child attains the age of 5 years. Booster doses were also given against diphtheria at 10 years of age, but this has been discontinued during the latter part of the year.

VACCINATIONS—

Number of Primary Vaccinations	71
Number of re-Vaccinations	7

Mothers seem more anxious to have their children vaccinated

against small-pox than they were last year. This is carried out by the patient's own doctor and also at the clinics.

The seven re-vaccinations were in respect of people going abroad.

It is still very necessary to have as many children immunised and vaccinated as possible. If a case of diphtheria or small-pox occurred in the area, it may be too late to take any preventive action then.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

LABORATORY SERVICES.

The Public Health Laboratory is at Conway and specimens are sent there for examination and diagnosis. Water, Milk and Ice-cream samples are also sent for examination.

AMBULANCE SERVICES.

The Ambulance Service is controlled by the County Medical Officer and details of the service will be found in his Annual Report.

Western Area No. 2 has an ambulance station at Denbigh, Ruthin, Cerrig, Llanrwst and Llangernyw, with one ambulance at each station, making a total of 5 for the area. Each station is manned by voluntary personnel. To supplement the ambulances use is made of voluntary drivers of the W.V.S. Hospital Car Service and local taxi proprietors for the conveyance of sitting cases. Ambulances to transport infectious cases are sent from the hospitals concerned at Wrexham and Colwyn Bay.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

A full report on this service will be given in the County Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

These are held on the 2nd and 4th Monday afternoons in the month at Ruthin. Both the Borough and Rural population attend these clinics.

The number of patients who attended during the year were as follows :—

1st Visits	14
re-Visits	44
Gynaecology	1

The clinic is not well supported as doctors in the area prefer to undertake the ante-natal supervision of their own patients. A consultant clinic is held at Denbigh once a fortnight and this is used by patients from this area. Owing to poor attendances at this clinic, the County Medical Officer of Health is considering holding the clinic only once a month or discontinuing the clinic

altogether. Patients from part of this area attend ante-natal clinics at Wrexham.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS.

This clinic is held on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the month at Ruthin and is very well attended by babies from the rural area as well as the Borough. The fact that it is held on Fairdays gives a chance for babies from remote areas to be brought down as the buses are convenient. The number who attended this clinic during the year are as follows :—

1st Visits	100
re-Visits	1,165

I would like to see more clinics held in the rural areas, especially where the parents are clinic-minded. A mobile clinic would serve a very useful purpose in the Rural area.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

Patients attend the clinics held at Wrexham, Denbigh and Corwen whichever is the most convenient for the patient. The Clinics are held every fortnight and the Surgeon attends once every three months.

DENTAL CLINICS.

Cases are often seen at Denbigh Clinic, but it is difficult for patients from the remote areas to attend. Also, there are now only two Dental Officers serving the whole County, one Dental Officer having resigned last October. It is difficult for the two to treat all school children as well as expectant and nursing mothers and also to give preventive treatment to toddlers which is most essential. Parents should realise that their children's teeth should be seen at frequent intervals by a dentist. As dental treatment is now free, there is no excuse for this to be neglected.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Clinics are held at Llandudno, Chester and Bangor.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS.

These are held at Denbigh, Wrexham and Rhyl.

NURSING SERVICES.

The area is served by two Health Visitors whose areas cover parts of Hiraethog Rural, Aled Rural, Denbigh and Ruthin Boroughs. These Health Visitors also attend at clinics and carry out domicilliary visits. They are also School Nurses.

There are four Midwives in the Rural District and they also do the Home Nursing.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The number of Home Helps in the area is 3.

CARE OF THE AGED—NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

1948

Section 47

Several complaints were received regarding aged persons living alone and who were not receiving necessary care and attention. These were followed up and visited on several occasions by myself, the Sanitary Inspector and the Health Visitors and everything was done to give assistance and advice to them. Only in one case was it necessary to take action under Section 47 of the Act. In this case, the person was removed to the Geriatric Unit at the Maelor General Hospital, Wrexham on a court order. She was aged and living alone, and although her house was not insanitary it was found that she was starving herself. She did not get on well with her neighbours and her family—a distant cousin—was unable to get her to leave her home. Action was taken in the first place under an Emergency Order, then application was made to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. This was granted and she was detained at the hospital for a further period of three months.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 50

There was one burial under this section of the Act.

The following reports were submitted by the Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

LLANDYRNOG MILK FACTORY.

Further complaints were received during the year concerning the obnoxious smell which arises from the above Creamery, but the new scheme of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal for the Factory and the Village will cure this nuisance.

The Council's portion of the Scheme—the laying of the 9" and 6" sewers—was completed during the year, and the preliminary works relative to the disposal plant construction were commenced, and should be completed next year.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Two Private Inquiries were held re proposed Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes at Llanfair and Llandegla.

Owing to the Government restrictions on Capital Expenditure the larger schemes envisaged by the Council had to be abandoned, but details are being prepared for simpler schemes in respect of Llanferres and Gellifor.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year the under-mentioned water supply schemes were completed:—

1. The laying of a new 4" main to Waen, Nantglyn.
2. The laying of new 3" mains to farm areas in the Clocaenog and Derwen Parishes.

A number of minor extensions on small diameter mains were carried out in various parts of the district.

Detailed investigations re the two proposed Schemes for the improvement of supplies in the Parishes of Llanferres, Llanarmon, Llandegla and Bryneglwys, and in the Llanrhaiadr, Gyffylliog and Aberwheeler Parishes are nearing completion. It is expected that work on the latter scheme will be commenced next year.

Works relating to the supply of water from the borehole at Llanynys were put in hand, and temporary plant installed in order to make use of the supply. The permanent scheme will be completed next year.

During the year 37 additional properties (dwelling houses and farms) were connected to the Council's mains, as well as eleven cattle troughs in fields. These are in addition to supplies to new Council Houses.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Apart from the pollution of the stream at Llandyrnog, no complaints regarding the pollution of other streams in the district were received.

DRAINS AND SEWERAGE.

27 cases of defective drainage were dealt with and in 9 cases new drains were laid.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During the year 22 new water closets were provided for existing premises.

SCAVENGING.

The Council's scheme for the removal of refuse continues to function well. A fortnightly collection has been arranged for all districts, and all complaints were investigated and promptly dealt with.

Following inspections carried out :—

12 nuisances existed
12 were remedied

CLASSIFICATION OF VISITS.

Visits in respect of nuisance abatement	313
Visits in respect of drainage work	322
Visits in respect of water supplies	26
Visits to Bakehouses	9
Visits to Slaughter-houses (apart from meat inspection)	0
Visits to Cowsheds and Dairies	0
Visits for Food Inspection	51
Visits to investigate Infectious Disease	17
Re-visits and disinfection	25
Visits to Factories and Workshops	38

CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS FOUND.

Overcrowded and Dirty Houses	9
Defective Structures	3
W.C. Fittings	26
Stopped Drains	25
Defective Drainage	27
Defective Roofs and Spouting	21
Defective Floors	9
Defective Water Supplies	7
Dampness	23
No. of Premises disinfected	8

HOUSING.

No. erected during the year	46
Reconstructed	6

Forty-six new houses were erected during the year, 34 of these being built by the Council, and 12 by private enterprise. Progress was made on other sites, and it is hoped that next year again will see a large number of houses completed.

INSPECTIONS OF DWELLINGS DURING THE YEAR.

Total No. inspected	161
Total No. (included in sub-head above) fit	113
Total No. unfit (included in sub-head above)	23
Total No. found not to be in all respects fit for habitation	25

FOOD.

The following articles of food were condemned during the year, being unfit for human consumption.

- 1 x 24lbs. of Cheshire Cheese.
- 8 lbs. of Bacon.
- 23 x 12oz. Tins of Luncheon Meat.
- 2 x 3lb. 3oz. Tins of Olida Pork Butts.
- 11 x 7oz. Tins of Luncheon Meat.
- 10 x 6oz Bottles of Schorman Ornstein Horseradish Mayonnaise
- 9 x 2 pint Tins of Carnation Evaporated Milk.
- 10 x 2 pint Tins of Ideal Full Cream Milk (Unsweetened).
- 3 x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tins of Carnation Evaporated Milk.
- 1 x 2 pint Tin of Ideal Evaporated Milk.
- 1 x 1lb. 13oz. Tin of Smedley's Victoria Plums.
- 2 x 14oz. Tins of Armour Italian Tomatoes.
- 2 x 2lb. 3oz. Tins of Peeled Tomatoes.
- 1 x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tin of Contadina Peeled Tomatoes.
- 5 x 1lb. 4oz. Tins of Smedley's Washington Gages.
- 5 x 20oz. Tins of Culverhouse Tomato Juice.
- 5 x 14oz. Tins of Angelo Italian Peeled Tomatoes.
- 1 x 10lb. 4oz. Tin of Hellbergs Cooked Ham.
- 1 x 6lb. Tin of Grapefruit Segments.
- 4 x 9oz. Tins of Boneless Chicken.
- 4 x 7oz. Tins of Gervato's Pork Luncheon Meat.
- 4 x 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tins of Damsons in Syrup.
- 2 x 14oz. Tins of Cherries in Syrup.
- 2 x 16oz. Tins of Tom Piper Stewed Steak.
- 2 x 1lb. 14oz. Tins of Gervato's Cooked Shoulder Ham.
- 2 x 1lb. Tins Svendborg Konserves Strawberries.
- 3 x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pint Tins of Nestles Full Cream Condensed Milk.
- 1 x $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Tin of Golden Stream Coffee.
- 1 x 1lb. 5oz. Tin of Materne Prunes.
- 3 x 15oz. Tins of Pilchards.
- 1 x 5oz. Tin of Heinz Cream of Tomato Soup.
- 1 x 2oz. Tin of Sardines in edible oil.
- 3 x 1lb. Tins of Benedict Apricot Conserve.
- 2 x 1lb. Tins of Guavas in heavy syrup.
- 1 x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tin of Libby's Evaporated Milk.
- 1 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tin of Sardines in Edible Oil.
- 1 x 14oz. Tin of Olida Luncheon Meat.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Garages	6
Flour Mills	6
Electric Light Works	3
Sawmills	5
Bakehouses	2
Building Trades	5
Milk Factory	1
Others	8

The above were periodically inspected.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE
CONTROLLED BY BY-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

There were no offensive trades or hop-pickers in the District.

SCHOOLS.

All Elementary Schools within the District were inspected during the year.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911, 1928 and 1951.

There were no premises within the District on which Rag Flock is manufactured, used or sold.

COUNTY OF DENBIGH

Particulars of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in the RUTHIN Rural District, during the Year ended 31st December, 1952.

Article	No. Taken	Genuine	Not Genuine or Sub-Standard
Milk	6	5	1
Condensed Milk	1	1	0
Sweets	1	1	0
Saccharin	1	1	0
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	1	0
Beer	1	1	0
Whisky	1	1	0
Port Wine	1	1	0
	—	—	—
Totals	13	12	1
	—	—	—

The retail sample of milk shown in the above table as "Not Genuine" was deficient in fat, but the deficiency was so slight as not to justify further action. No added water was present.

All other samples were certified by the Public Analyst to be genuine and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

THOS. H. EVANS

Chief Inspector, County of Denbigh

17 Vicarage Hill,
Wrexham.

21st May, 1953.

I would like to express my appreciation and thanks for the co-operation and assistance given to me at all times by the Chairman of the Health Committee, the officials and the office staff.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

M. JONES ROBERTS
Medical Officer of Health

